## **Short Answer Questions**

1. Tajfel (in the study on prejudice) was interested in whether the boys in his study would be affected by *maximum joint profit* or by *maximum difference* when they made their judgements. Figure 1 gives an example of the reward sheets used in the study. Imagine you are a member of the overestimators group. Your task is to choose a pair of numbers to give a reward to one member of your group and one member of the other group.

***Figure 1*:** Booklet for the overestimators group

Overestimators group 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

Underestimators group 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25

(a) Which pair of numbers would you choose to obtain the *maximum joint profit*? Give a reason for your choice. [2]

(b) Which pair of numbers would you choose to obtain the *maximum difference*? Give a reason for your choice. [2]

2. In the experiments on categorisation by Tajfel, the boys showed favouritism towards their own group even though they did not know who was in it. Give two explanations for this. [4]

3. In Tajfel’s experiments on inter-group discrimination:

(a) What task were the subjects asked to carry out? [2]

(b) What were the general findings? [2]

4. (a) In the study on ethnocentrism by Tajfel, how did the boys believe they had been allocated to groups? [2]

(b) Give one real life example of the allocation to groups that produces ethnocentrism. [2]

1. In Tajfel’s study on intergroup discrimination, participants used a matrix (like the one below) to award points. The three options presented to participants were: maximum in-group profit, maximum joint profit, and maximum difference.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 |
| 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 |

(a) Using the matrix above, identify the pair of numbers that indicate maximum joint profit. [2]

(b) Using the matrix above, identify the pair of numbers that indicate maximum
difference. [2]

6. In his study on intergroup discrimination, Tajfel suggests that belonging to one group and having awareness of another causes discrimination.

(a) Describe one way in which the boys were put into groups.

 [2]

(b) Describe how Tajfel’s approach may be considered to be reductionist. [2]

7. In the study by Tajfel on intergroup discrimination:

(a) Outline one key feature of ethnocentrism. [2]

(b) According to Tajfel, what are the minimum conditions for creating ethnocentrism? [2]

8. In Tajfel’s study on intergroup discrimination:

(a) Briefly describe the participants. [2]

(b) Outline one way in which the participants were put into groups. [2]

9. In the experiment by Tajfel on intergroup discrimination, there were three choices: maximum joint

 profit, maximum in-group profit and maximum difference.

 (a) Of these three choices, which did the boys make? [2]

 (b) What does this choice tell us about the behaviour of the boys? [2]

10. From the study by Tajfel on intergroup discrimination:

 (a) What is meant by the term ‘discrimination’? [2]

 (b) How did the participants in the study show discrimination? [2]